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Volume XXXIX.....No. 306

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Fourteenth street, Italian Opera—ALBA, at 8 P. M.;
clothes at 11 P. M. Miss Cary, signora Potentini.NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets—THE
DELICIOUS, at 8 P. M.; clothes at 11 P. M. The Kraly
Family.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway—THE SCHOOL
FOR SEANAL, at 8 P. M.; clothes at 11 P. M. Miss Fanny
Davenport, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Louis James.MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
ELEAGOR, OR THE FATAL MARRIAGE, at 8 P. M.;
clothes at 10:30 P. M. Mrs. Powers, J. C. McCollins.ROBINSON HALL.
Sixteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue—
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.
West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue—NEGO
RO WESTERN, at 8 P. M.; clothes at 10 P. M. Dan
Byrant.METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
No. 85 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; clothes at 10
P. M.TONT PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
No. 201 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; clothes at 10 P. M.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street—NEGO
RO WESTERN, at 8 P. M.; clothes at 10 P. M.LYCEUM THEATRE.
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue—GENEVIEVE DE
BRABANT, at 8 P. M.; clothes at 10:30 P. M. Miss Emily
Solomon.AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
Third avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth
streets—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.COLOSSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Thirty-fifth street—STORM OVER
PARIS, at 8 P. M.; clothes at 10:30 P. M. Oliver Doud
Byrant.WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street—ACROSS THE
CONTINENT, afternoon and evening. Oliver Doud
Byrant.OLYMPIC THEATRE.
No. 61 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; clothes at 10:30
P. M.PARK THEATRE.
Broadway, between Twenty-third and Twenty-second
streets—GILDED AGE, at 8 P. M.; clothes at 10:30 P. M.
Mr. John T. Raymond.THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 61 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; clothes at 10:30
P. M.STINWAY HALL.
Fourth street, between Second and Third streets—ST. P. M.;
clothes at 10:30 P. M. Frederic Macabe.GERMAN THEATRE.
Fourth street, between Second and Third streets—ST. P. M.;
clothes at 10:30 P. M.BOOTH'S THEATRE.
corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue—GUY
RABBITING, at 8 P. M.; clothes at 10:30 P. M. Miss
Cushman.ROMAN HIPPODROME.
Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue—GRAND RE-
OPENING, at 8 P. M.; clothes at 10:30 P. M.WALLACE'S THEATRE.
Broadway, between Twenty-third and Twenty-second
streets—THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG
MAN, at 8 P. M.; clothes at 10:30 P. M. Miss Ada Dyer,
Mr. Montague.BROOKLYN ATHLETIC.
Atlantic avenue and Clinton street—COMEDY AND
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; clothes at 11 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, Nov. 2, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities
are that the weather to-day will be cool and
clear.JOHN MORRISSEY feels like Richard III. the
night before the battle of Bosworth field.A VOTE FOR PATRICK H. JONES for Register
is a tribute to the memory of the lamented
Miles O'Reilly.LET OUR POLITICAL FRIENDS keep cool,
vote early, not be too sanguine, and remember
that the Republic is safe, and that there will
be another election next year.UNCLE DICK runs like Niagara Falls. It
may be said of him what the Irishman said of
Niagara, that the water sweeps over the precipice
because "there is nothing to hinder."NEW FACTS concerning the arrest and im-
prisonment of Von Arnim are given in our
Berlin letter to-day, with a corroboratory
statement of the charges to be brought against
him in the trial.AS POLITICAL AFFAIRS now look John Kelly
has more interest than any man in New
York in the defeat of Hayes. It would
relieve him from the burden of the Morrissey
alliance.OUR PARIS LETTER to-day contains much
interesting information of recent French litera-
ture, including the hitherto unpublished cor-
respondence of the Chevalier Daydie, with a
summary of late works in fiction, science and
law.JIMMY O'BRIEN is in trouble. He does not
know what to do about the Register. Let him
remember that he is an Irishman, and pay his
tribute of gratitude and respect to the memory
of Miles O'Reilly.THE VON ARNIM-BISMARCK CASE.—The con-
troversy which is just now being carried on
between the two celebrated German states-
men will receive an additional spice of ex-
citement by the publication of the American
Detective Agency story which has reached us
from Cincinnati and is printed in our
columns. If this report be correct we have
just shipped from our shores for Europe a
young German who has been arrested on the
soil of the free Republic by virtue of an order
of Bismarck, telegraphed from Berlin. Can
this be possible? But then the detectives are
fond of sensations and very adroit in their
use of means to obtain notoriety in the press.NEW YORKERS will remember, in voting for
Fernando Wood, that, as a Representative in
Congress, he has been for New York first, last
and all the time.WE ARE AUTHORIZED to announce that
Friend Billy will speak, vote, fight and spend
his money for Uncle Dick. Friend Billy is
one to the last of the Knickerbockers.

The November Elections.

Louisiana holds her election to-day, and
there will be elections to-morrow in twenty-
four other States of the Union. Of these
twenty-five States eleven elect Governors and
a few more choose legislators and minor State
officers, but Representatives to Congress are
to be elected in the whole number, making an
aggregate of two hundred and eighteen
members. These elections are looked to
with an interest even beyond what is
due to their great number and intrinsic
importance, because there is a general
feeling that a considerable change is going on
in the relative strength of parties, and it is
only by the results of the November elections
that its extent can be measured and the future
predicted.The only valuable consequence of the ex-
pected democratic gains which can as yet
be very clearly perceived is a more equal
division of parties. The efficiency with
which political parties act as censors of each
other depends on their being strong enough to
impose mutual fear and restraint. Our public
affairs have suffered for many years because
the opposition was not strong enough to
hold the party in power to a sense of re-
sponsibility, and it will be a great gain to
honest government if the democracy rises to
such a position of comparative equality as will
compel the administration party to be more
circumspect. We do not dispute that, in oc-
casional great emergencies, a balanced state of
parties is undesirable. During the political
events which followed the war, for example,
it was fortunate that the great revolution
which established the rights of the colored
race was so strongly supported that the mi-
nority could entertain no hopes of ever re-
versing it. The preponderant and overwhelm-
ing strength of a political party which intro-
duces so great a change insures stability in the
new policy; but it is rare indeed that the oc-
casion is great and critical enough to make
the feebleness of the opposition party a public
advantage. There are some great and fiercely
contested measures for which no such safe-
guard is needed. The purchase of Louisi-
ana and the annexation of Texas were
measures which maintained themselves from
the moment they were accomplished. No party
would have ventured to disgrace the nation by
relinquishing those possessions when once made a
part of the national domain. But the civil equality
of the negroes was a question of a different
order. Its establishment was one of those rare
conjunctures in which the resistless
strength of an overwhelming party is a needed
bulwark of order and security. But when
such momentous occasions are fairly past, and
little is involved in public affairs beyond the
ordinary administration of the government,
it is a misfortune for one party to be so
strongly entrenched in power that its blunders
and misgovernment will not enable its ad-
versary to dislodge it. Patriotic republicans
should feel no uneasiness at the prospect of
their party being bound over to good be-
havior by the coercive restraint of a powerful
opposition. How promptly the republican
party plunged into indefensible errors and
abuses after its great triumph in the last
Presidential election! Congress forthwith
passed the salary grab, and the President
espoused the cause of Kellogg; whereas if
the party had not been led by its great tri-
umph to fancy itself too strong to be shaken
it would not have risked such blunders.
If the democracy make their expected
gains in the elections to-morrow the republicans
will be under a moral compulsion to set
their house in order, and the country will be
more wisely and honestly governed.But, aside from the benefit of having the
administration placed under the active sur-
veillance of an opposition strong enough to
put it in fear and hold it to good behavior,
it is not easy to see that any good will come
of democratic gains in these elections. This
political campaign lacks the dignity of a con-
test for great principles. The success of
neither party will decide any question of pub-
lic policy. Our political parties are not
divided on great practical measures. There
are inflationist democrats and anti-inflationist
republicans, and vice versa; there are protec-
tionist democrats and free trade republicans,
and vice versa. No distinct line of demar-
cation between the two parties can be discov-
ered by a comparison of their platforms.
Even the third term question is not an excep-
tion, for, although the democrats are unani-
mously opposed to a third term, there are few
republicans who as yet openly favor it. Ask
the first twenty republicans you meet if they
go for a third term, and every one of the twenty
will answer no unless he happens to be an
office-holder, when he will evade the question.
It is a humiliating truth that there has been
no real contest of principle between the two
political parties in this canvass; and it fol-
lows that the elections can decide nothing be-
yond the probable fact that republican arro-
gance and recklessness will be abated by a
formidable democratic opposition.It may indeed be said that in this State the
democratic party presented a distinct body of
political doctrine. But on the currency ques-
tion it agreed with the Eastern republicans
and differed from a great portion of the West-
ern democrats, and to free trade the party in
this State only pays the homage of an empty
lip service. A majority of the democratic
journals of the State evince no zeal for free
trade, and in this city Mr. Hewitt, an iron-
master and a protectionist, is a prominent
democratic candidate for Congress. That the
Syracuse platform means little is proved
by the impracticable vagueness of its
propositions. They never could have been
adopted had they been made explicit. Sup-
pose for example, that the free trade or re-
venue reform declaration had taken this
shape—"Heavy duties on coffee and tea as a
substitute for the existing duties on iron." No
man of intelligence believes that such a
declaration could have been adopted; but this
is the sense in which the drawer of the plat-
form understands free trade. The currency
declaration is equally vague. Had it run in
this form—"Withdraw and fund a hundred
millions of greenbacks to approximate the
currency to par"—it could not have been
adopted; but no man competent to form an
opinion on the subject believes that our cur-
rency can be made equal to gold without con-
traction. Even the Western inflationists, even
Morton, even Logan, profess a desire to reach
specie payments at some time, but bare pro-fessions amount to nothing. We refer to
the New York democratic platform, be-
cause it is the boldest put forth by
the party in any State, and it is remarkable
how little there is in it when brought to a
practical test. The home rule feature is as
cloudy as the rest. The phrase "home rule"
is borrowed from the political vocabulary of
Ireland to escape the associations connected
with "State rights," its old synonyme. But
what does it mean when carried into practical
measures? It is doubtless directed against
federal intermeddling in the South. Sup-
pose, then, it has taken this form—"Repeal
the acts of Congress for enforcing the four-
teenth and fifteenth amendments." The
democratic party of New York would not
have dared to put so explicit a demand into
their platform, and there are members of the
party who would reject it as decisively as
they would a heavy duty on tea and coffee as
a substitute for the protective duty on iron.
The plain truth is that the two political parties
are not separated by clearly defined prin-
ciples and explicit, practical measures; and
let to-morrow's elections go as they may, they
will decide nothing as to the policy of the
country on great questions.But the democratic successes, which are
likely to be continued from October, will re-
monstrate a widespread discontent with the
present administration of the government.
The stagnation of business, the enforced idleness
of multitudes of the laboring classes, the
deplorable state of the South, the debased and
corrupt condition of our politics and the too
evident wish of President Grant to maintain
himself in power beyond the limit which has
always been a rule to his predecessors, are the
chief causes of the existing dissatisfaction,
and there seem good grounds for believing
that the result of to-morrow's voting will be a
great weakening of the republican party. But
those democrats are probably too sanguine
who expect their party to elect a majority of
the next House of Representatives, although
the long republican ascendancy is likely to be
put in serious peril, and unless the present
Congress shall, at its next and expiring ses-
sion, adopt very decided measures of reform
the republican party will never retrieve what
it loses this year. To-morrow's elections in
twenty-four States will throw a flood of light
on the strength and prospects of political par-
ties, but very little on the great problems of
practical legislation and government.

Dignity and the Third Term.

Since General Grant has seen fit to take
"the benefit of dignity," and seems, like
Shakespeare's or Bacon's hero, to have "not
a thought but thinks on dignity," it is won-
derful how much attention dignity has re-
ceived from the press. One of the latest
papers heard from on the subject is the
Indianapolis Journal. If common report has
not wronged the Journal it gets its political
inspiration from Senator Morton. In short,
to speak after the manner of politicians, it is
that gentleman's organ. His projects are fos-
tered by its support. His ambitions are
therein shown to be reasonable and just, and
views on public topics presented by the
Journal are taken from a standpoint so near
to that of the Prairie Senator that the laws
of the impenetrability of matter would
prevent two minds being so
near together, if mind were matter. It is
the opinion of this journal (1) that President
Grant has too much dignity; (2) that the people
have a great deal less dignity; and (3) that if
the President's dignity restrains the expression
of his opinions, dignity or no dignity. All this
we are glad to hear on general and particular
grounds. There is no quality more thoroughly
American nor more practically advantageous in
great social and political experiments than self-
assertion. This disposition to come out and
declare individually one's views on public topics
simplifies life, makes politics easy, and is a
consequence as well as a guarantee of that
independence of character which disseminat-
ed through a nation keeps it free. So on
general principles we are glad that the Journal
and Senator Morton assert themselves on the
third term. On particular grounds we are
glad to hear from the Senator. His leading
position in the West, his recognized capacity,
his knowledge of the people, all give significance
to his declaration against the third term and to
his exposure of the poor pretence of dignity un-
der cover of which the President shrinks from
making a necessary declaration. As President
Grant's dignity is now before the public it
would be profitable to know its exact limits.
Already we know that it interferes with his
speech, that it stands in the way of any
declaration on his part, or even any act that
may make it difficult for him to accept a
nomination for a third term if he can get it,
or to get down gracefully if the nomination is
not to be had. Would this dignity also prevent
him from lending himself to any extra
constitutional measures to keep himself in
office in case the people choose another man
as his successor? Judge Jeremiah Black is
reported to have said on the third term:—"I
will tell you what I do know. In 1872 one of
the leading men in the republican party in
New York, a gentleman who lately figured
prominently at a mass meeting in New York
city, said to me, 'Do you think the democratic
party would submit if General Grant should
happen to be defeated, and conclude that the
salvation of the country depended upon his
continuance in power for four years longer?'
He went on to say, 'Suppose there was a
decent excuse for this; that the results of the
war would be lost unless he remained at the
head of the government. Do you think that
the democrats would dare resist?' I replied to
him that of course I could not tell what the
democratic party might do under certain cir-
cumstances which I knew nothing about, but I,
for one, would not like to submit tamely to any
such usurpation, no matter what the circum-
stances might be." Now, would General Grant's
dignity keep him out of such a conspiracy if the
office-holders still propose this programme?In VOTING FOR UNCLE DICK let New Yorkers
remember that they do honor to the friend of
Jefferson, the confidential adviser of Jackson,
the trusted counsellor of Lincoln and the
power behind the throne of sixteen Presidents.ONE QUESTION will be decided to-morrow,
the question of the third term.

Before the Battle.

The excitement runs high, and all interests
are subordinate to the one interest which will
be decided to-morrow. There is something
beautiful in this spectacle of a free people
"executing the freeman's will as lightning
does the will of God," and in this aspect of
the case an election has moral aspects of the
most instructive character. To-morrow the
issues to be decided are of more than usual
gravity. The democracy are fighting for the
control of the State, and if they win they will
probably win the next Presidency. This
makes it the most important political event
that has taken place since the election of Lin-
coln. Mr. Tilden has shown unusual dex-
terity and strength, and he fights not merely
for the Governorship but for what may be called
the supreme honors of 1876. Against him is
General Dix, the long years of whose illu-
strious and useful life plead for his triumph.
It will be hard to defeat Dix, and very hard
not to elect Tilden.In the city Mr. Kelly fights for the control
of Tammany. Had that gentleman been wise
and taken the Herald's advice he could have
had an unchallenged triumph. But he is
threatened with a defection which, whether
successful or not, will cripple his usefulness
as the leader of his party. This comes from
his folly in not nominating a man like Wil-
liam Butler Duncan for Mayor, and in nomi-
nating Mr. Hayes for Register to gratify Mr.
Morrissey. Mr. Wickham will probably be
elected, and as matters now look Mr. Hayes
will be defeated. Since the canvass began
Mr. Hayes has grown weaker and weaker,
until it was believed he would be withdrawn.
Mr. Morrissey is not a "withdrawing" man,
however, and will keep his man "at the
scratch." On the contrary, General Jones, his
opponent, has been growing in favor from hour
to hour. His record as a soldier and as a civil-
ian—the fact that he was the protégé of Mr.
Greely—have won him golden opinions and
hosts of friends. Every Irishman remembers
his generous magnanimity to the widow and
children of the lamented and brilliant "Miles
O'Reilly," and the consequence is that all
the tides of public opinion rush furiously
toward him. Furthermore, the defeat of Mr.
Hayes will be the defeat of Mr. Morrissey—a
result that naturally would gratify no man
more than Mr. Kelly, who is said to be rest-
less under the yoke of the resolute gladiator.

The Pulpit Yesterday.

The attention given of late years to religious
architecture in this city and in Brooklyn is in
the highest degree commendable. It has
adorned the metropolis with many noble and
picturesque edifices, and though some of them
may be bizarre and may violate all the estab-
lished rules, that can be pardoned when we
remember that the builders know more of re-
ligion than art. But because the Saviour was
born in a manger is no reason why he should
be worshipped in a barn, and our splendid
temples embody in stone the piety of the age,
just as the paintings of Raphael and Murillo,
pale Madonnas, glorified ascensions and rapt
martyrs, expressed the Christian faith of the
Italy and Spain of their time.Yet it ought to be always present to our
minds that the temple is but dead stone un-
less the spirit of religion dwells within it.
There is nothing so chilly and mocking as an
altar upon which the sacred fire has ceased to
burn. We recall "the warning cry" of
George Fox, which Walt Whitman quotes with
great effect in his latest poem:—"Is it this
pile of brick and mortar—these dead floors,
windows, rails—you call the Church? Why
this is not the Church at all; the Church is
living, ever living souls." It is cheering to
find in the sermons which we publish to-day
so many evidences of a deep appreciation of
this truth. Thus it was referred to by the
Rev. Dr. McGlynn when in allusion to the fair
now being held at St. Stephen's he told the
congregation that now they had the opportunity
of doing God's work, by realizing "the beauty
of worship as expressed in the material temple." Bishop
Courtenay, of Kingston, Jam., also touched
the subject in his sermon upon the mystical
union of Christ and His Church. So with the
Rev. Chauncey Giles in his observation upon
the effect of sin upon the spiritual and mat-
terial body. The Rev. Mr. Beecher also
dwelt upon the need of preserving faith
amid form, and said that "if there were not
saints here and there the Church would be-
come an intolerable nuisance." Although the
other eminent divines who filled the metro-
politan pulpits yesterday did not directly treat
of this truth, yet it must be the basis of all
sincere religious teachings. We therefore
commend to the attention of the public the
sermons of Bishop Cox, Rev. Dr. W. R.
Alger, of Boston, the Rev. Mr. Ganse, and
others which are elsewhere presented.If HAYES were to withdraw in favor of
General Jones he would become the most
popular man in New York and save himself
from what seems to be impending—a crushing
and irresistible defeat.ILLEGAL STEAMBOAT RACING.—A race be-
tween the steamboats Shady Side and Sylvan
Dell, from New York to Albany, for
five thousand dollars, is proposed, and it
might be an act of kindness to allow it.
The races between these boats on the
East River occur daily and are dan-
gerous and disgraceful. Possibly if this
ridiculous spirit of rivalry had full expression
the owners and captains of the boats might be
satisfied, and if a race to Albany failed to
decide the question they might start for Hon-
olulu. At present they are not used for their
legitimate purposes—the comfort, convenience
and safety of the public.EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON is canvassing his
State for the United States Senatorship,
appealing directly to the people for an office
in the gift of the Legislature. His rival,
Colonel Savage, is pursuing the same course.
We print an interesting letter on their canvass
this morning—a canvass which, as is usual
with anything where Mr. Johnson is con-
cerned, shows earnestness and humor in
almost equal proportions.THE OTHER SIDE of the story of the Modoc
war is told in our columns this morning by a
missionary well acquainted with the Indian
character and familiar with the treatment of
the savages by the whites. There is certainly
much truth in the allegations of outrages
upon the Indians; but there was no alterna-
tive for the fate which befell Captain Jack,
even the wrongs of the whites not ex-
cusing the murder of General Canby.

The "Miles O'Reilly Canvass."

It is pleasant to see an unusually severe and
acrid canvass illuminated by the ray of senti-
ment and kindness of feeling which sur-
rounds the candidacy of General Patrick H.
Jones for Register. This is an office of emolu-
ments. One of the candidates is a professed
politician, already a rich man, who does not
need the office. The other is a gallant Irish
soldier, to whom the fees would be an income
for the remainder of his life. His relation to
the family of the lamented and gifted "Miles
O'Reilly," an Irishman of genius whose un-
timely death every Irishman mourns, has
summoned to his banner our Irish fellow citi-
zens without distinction of party. It is not
politics with them, nor any dislike of Mr.
Hayes, nor any feeling of mutiny toward Mr.
Kelly and Tammany Hall. It is simply the
generous glow of appreciation which every
true man feels toward another who has
adorned his life by an act of conspicuous
kindness and magnanimity. Such a thing
as this is rarely seen in the sordid and
selfish struggle of modern politics, and we
dwell upon it as a poetic and winning
feature of the canvass. No event could be
more gratifying to all classes than the tri-
umph of election of General Jones. In the
fortunes of no candidate do we see so wide-
spread and generous an interest. From every
side we hear of men of all parties, without
distinction of party, proposing to vote for
him. If Tammany leaders were wise they
would recognize and respect this feeling by
withdrawing Mr. Hayes and permitting the
election of General Jones unanimously. There
is no political issue at stake in the
office, and if Mr. Morrissey and Mr. Kelly
had the true genius of political management
they would yield to this sentiment and sup-
port General Jones. Mr. Hayes could do no
more popular act than to take this course and
postpone his own claims for promotion. He
would establish a claim upon his own party
that he does not now possess, and by rivalling
General Jones in magnanimity hope at some
future time to rival him in popularity.

The Poor of the City.

Yesterday gave us a foretaste of winter.
The delicious weather of what we presume
was the mysterious Indian summer was fol-
lowed by cold, rude winds, and now comes
bleak November, with its withered leaves and
ashen skies. To the busy, bright, successful
world the coming of winter means only a
change of enjoyments—the theatre, the opera,
social parties, sleighing on the avenues,
skating at the Park, and the festivals of
Christmas and the New Year; but to many
thousands in this city it means absolute, ab-
ject misery. It means hunger and cold, fire-
less hearths and rents unpaid, men without
work and families without food. The summer
is God's great charity to the poor, but in the
winter the heavens themselves seem to be
barred against them.Now is the time for New York to remember
and begin her duty. The suffering this year
is likely to be as great as it was last year, and
as we have pointed out in previous articles, the
organized charities of the city are not capable
of relieving it. They provide costly machinery
for the purpose, and those who use them as in-
struments of doing good should remember the
story of the man who contributed a cent to
the heathen and a dollar to pay the expense
of sending it to its destination. Many of
these charitable institutions consume seventy
per cent of the money they receive in paying
the salaries of their officers, and some, there is
too much reason to fear, are mere speculations
for the benefit of their managers. Instead of
this machinery for doing a little good at a
great expense, we want methods of relief
which shall directly reach the suffering poor.
We want charities like the St. John's Guild,
the Floating Hospital, the river excursions for
mothers and their children, which last sum-
mer were conducted by gentlemen who de-
clined salaries and gave their time and labor
for nothing. Last winter immeasurable good
was done in this way by the voluntary co-
operation of citizens, and now we should
profit by the experience and improve, if pos-
sible, upon the tried methods. We suggest
again to our business men the importance of
organizing an early movement for the relief
of the poor of New York, and such leading
citizens as Peter Cooper, Commodore Vande-
bilt, A. T. Stewart, August Belmont, William
B. Astor, S. B. Chittenden, William Butler
Duncan, William E. Dodge and scores of
others whom we might name could not fail to
make it a complete success. Protection to
society can only be found in adequate meas-
ures for ameliorating that despairing poverty
which is often the parent of defiant crime.
Pity pleads eloquently for the poor, but those
who are deaf to that appeal may be moved to
action by the harsher warnings of prudence.

The Devil-Inspired Party.

By this time everybody ought to know what
a bad party the democratic party is, but as
the election is very near we think it
proper to call attention to the fact once more.
Once strong hopes were cherished that it
would die of wounds received during the war,
but unfortunately it had a vigorous constitu-
tion and survived. Its conduct since has
been scandalous, and shows a mean spirit of
interference with the other party. Were it
not for the annoying behavior of the democ-
racy everything would go smoothly; the gov-
ernment would be run without trouble by
General Grant and the wise men he has called
around him; Mr. Conkling would govern
New York State with dignity and ease; Mr.
Kellogg would not be annoyed in Louisiana,
and Mr. Chamberlaine would find South
Carolina a charming place of residence. But
the democratic party will let nothing remain
as it is; it meddles continually in pub-
lic affairs, and gives that worthy man,
our President, cause for great uneasiness.
Just now it is particularly disagreeable; in-
deed, it behaved disgustingly in Ohio and
Indiana, and the venerable Gerrit Smith ex-
pressed the prevailing opinion at Washington
when he said it was "a devilish party," and a
"devil-inspired party," and warned the coun-
try of the terrible consequences if it should
ever obtain control of the government.Democrats, in fact, as viewed by the unfa-
vorable administration eye and by the specta-
cles of Mr. Smith, are a dangerous set of men.
If all that is charged against them be true
they are not fit to live in this country, if, in-
deed, in any country whatever. Anxious to
ascertain how many of these devilish democ-
rats there are we referred to the popular
vote for President in 1872 and foundthey numbered them 2,885,297. It is
shocking to think that nearly three mil-
lions of Americans are inspired by the
devil and only wait for an opportunity to
ruin the Republic. The situation is made
more alarming by the fact that in that year
the republicans outnumbered the devilish
democrats by only 730,812, and since then this
majority has been largely decreased by the
murders committed by the Ku Klux, whose
ravages, no doubt, caused the reduced repub-
lican vote in the West. No wonder Mr. Smith
trembles. Let us tremble with him. It has
been demonstrated that one-half, a little
more or less, of the voters in the United States
are under the dominion of the devil, and that
this half is composed of democrats only. We
must try hard to keep them out of power, but
how can we help it if they choose to vote
themselves in? This devil-inspired party
shows no disposition to die, but is, on the
contrary, in devilish good spirits, and if it
must go to the infernal regions is likely to
stop at Albany and Washington on the way.BEHIND THE QUESTION.—The National Re-
publican at Washington which, it is assumed,
speaks for the administration, begs the ques-
tion in demanding to know what journals are
asking the President to declare his intentions
in regard to a third term. We reprint its
article, at the same time deploring the personal
attacks which deface it. It will be
observed that the Republican gives a list
of the journals which, it says, are making
this demand upon President Grant. It is
significant of the reckless manner in which
the administration organ is begging that it
omits entirely from its list the Milwaukee
Sentinel, the organ of Senator Carpenter, and
the Indianapolis Journal, which represents
the views of Senator Morton. And if the
President's organ editor only read the Herald
with two eyes, it could increase the number
of interloper journals by tens at a time.
The questioners among the people will speak
for themselves to-morrow.ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS.—The board of
officers appointed to conduct the ordnance
experiments at Sandy Hook have obtained
valuable results in their experiments with the
rifled Rodman gun. The improvements
effected in the gun by the application of rifle
give reason to hope that the large number of
smooth bore guns in the possession of the
United States can be rendered really effective
for defensive purposes against modern iron-
clads by the application of this system.LET EVERY GENTLEMAN remember that
among the candidates for Assembly are
Frederick W. Seward, Hamilton Fish, Jr.,
Charles M. Schieffelin and Smith E. Lane.
We need gentlemen in Albany.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge D. N. Cooley, of Iowa, is among the latest
arrivals at the St. James Hotel.Mr. Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, is residing
temporarily at the Astor House.Colonel Laurie, of the British Army, is regis-
tered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.General J. N. Knap, of Governor Dix's staff, is
stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.Captain Oscar C. Badger, United States Navy, is
sojourning at the Union Square Hotel.The municipality of Naples propose to tender to
General Garibaldi an annuity of \$4,000.Major Marcus A. Reno, of the United States
Army, is quartered at the St. James Hotel.Rear Admiral James Aiden, United States Navy,
has apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.Henri Rochefort has established the publishing
office of the *Lanterne* in Bern, Switzerland.Governor Leiryo, of Bermuda, arrived at Halifax
in the *Crossed*, from England, and leaves for
Bermuda to-day, in the *Beta*.There being no good life of Joan Locke extant,
Mr. Fox Bourne, late editor of the *London*
Examiner, is about to write one.

Bishop White's "Memoirs of the